

## RIV

- Equal in years, and *rival* in renown  
With Epaphus, the youthful Phaeton,  
Like honour claims. *Dryden.*
- You bark to be employ'd,  
While Venus is by *rival* dogs enjoy'd. *Dryden.*
- To RIVAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- To stand in competition with another; to oppose.  
Those, that have been raised by the interit of some great minister, trample upon the steps by which they rise, to *rival* him in his greatness, and at length step into his place. *South.*
  - To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel.  
Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pals  
O'er hollow arches of rebounding bras;  
To *rival* thunder in its rapid course,  
And imitate inimitable force. *Dryden's Æneis.*
- To RIVAL. *v. n.* To be competitors. Out of use.
- Burgundy,  
We first address'd toward you, who with this king  
Have *rival'd* for our daughter. *Shake p. King Lear.*
- RIVALITY. *n. f.* [rivalitas, Lat. from rival.] Competition;  
RIVALRY. *n. f.* emulation.
- It is the privilege of posterity to set matters right between  
those antagonists, who, by their *rivalry* for greatness, divided  
a whole age. *Addison.*
- RIVALSHIP. *n. f.* [from rival.] The state or character of a  
rival.
- To RIVE. *v. a.* part. *riven*. [ryt, broken Saxon; *rijoen*,  
Dutch; *river*, Fr. to drive.] To split; to cleave; to divide  
by a blunt instrument; to force in disruption.  
At his haughty helmet  
So hugely struck, that it the steel did *rive*,  
And cleft his head. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
- The varlet at his plaint was griev'd sore,  
That his deep wounded heart in two did *rive*. *Fa. Queen.*
- Through *riven* clouds and molten firmament,  
The fierce three-forked engine making way,  
Both lofty towers and highest trees hath rent. *Fa. Queen.*
- O Cicero!  
I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds  
Have *riv'd* the knotty oaks; but ne'er till now  
Did I go through a tempest dropping fire. *Shake p.*
- As one he flood eicap'd from cruel fight,  
Sore toil'd, his *riven* arms to havoc hewn. *Milton.*
- The neighbouring forests, formerly shaken and *riven* with  
the thunder-bolts of war, did envy the sweet peace of  
Druid. *Hovell's Focal Forest.*
- Had I not been blind, I might have seen  
Yon *riven* oak, the fairest of the green. *Dryden.*
- Let it come;  
Let the fierce lightning blast, the thunder *rive* me. *Rowe.*
- To RIVE. *v. n.* To be split; to be divided by violence.  
Freezeless *rives*, splits, and breaks in any direction. *Woodw.*
- To RIVE. for *drive* or *direct*.
- Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament,  
To *rive* their dangerous artillery  
Upon no christian soul but English Talbot. *Shake p.*
- To RIVEL. *v. a.* [ryt, Saxon, corrugated, rumpel'd.] To  
contract into wrinkles and corrugations.  
Then droop'd the fading flow'rs, their beauty fled,  
And clos'd their sickly eyes and hung the head,  
And *rivel'd* up with heat, lay dying in their bed. *Dryd.*
- And since that plenteous autumn now is past,  
Whose grapes and peaches have indulg'd your taste,  
Take in good part, from our poor poet's board,  
Such *rivel'd* fruits as winter can afford. *Dryden.*
- Alum stipicks, with contracting pow'r,  
Shrink his thin essence like a *rivel'd* flow'r. *Pope.*
- RIVEN. part. of *rive*.
- RIVER. *n. f.* [riviere, Fr. *rius*, Lat.] A land current of  
water bigger than a brook.  
It is a most beautiful country, being stored throughout with  
many goodly *rivers*, replenish'd with all sorts of fish. *Spens.*
- The first of these *rivers* has been celebrated by the Latin  
poets for the gentleness of its course, as the other for its ra-  
pidity. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- RIVER-DRAGON. *n. f.* A crocodile. A name given by Milton  
to the king of Egypt.  
Thus with ten wounds  
The *river-dragon* tam'd at length, submits  
To let his sojourners depart. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
- RIVER-GOD. *n. f.* Tutelary deity of a river.  
His wig hung as trait as the hair of a *river-god* rising from  
the water. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
- RIVER-HORSE. *n. f.* Hippopotamus.  
Rote,  
As plants ambiguous between sea and land,  
The *river-horse* and scaly crocodile. *Milton.*
- RIVER. *n. f.* [river, Fr. to break the point of a thing; to  
drive.] A fastening pin clenched at both ends.  
The armourers accomplishing the knights,  
With busy hammers closing *rivers* up,  
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shake p. Henry V.*

## ROA

- Thy armour  
I'll crush, and unlock the *roast* all,  
But I'll be matter of it. *Shake p. Troilus and Cressida.*
- I though Valeria's fair, and though she loves me too,  
'Gainst her my soul is arm'd on every part;  
Yet there are secret *roasts* to my heart,  
Where Berenice's charms have found the way,  
Subtle as lightnings. *Dryden's Tricamick Love.*
- The verse in fashion is, when numbers flow  
So smooth and equal, that no light can find  
The *roast*, where the polish'd piece was join'd. *Dryden.*
- 'The *roasts* of those wings inclus'd  
Fit not each other. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
- 'His instrument should move easy upon the *roast*. *Shake p.*
- To RIVET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- To fasten with rivets.  
This man  
If all our fire were out, would fetch down new,  
Out of the hand of Jove; and *rivet* him  
To Caucasus, should he but frown. *Benj. Johnson.*
  - To fasten strongly; to make immovable.  
In *riveting* the pin you *rivet* in should stand upright to the  
plate you *rivet* it upon; for if it do not stand upright, you  
will be forced to set it upright, after it is *riveted*. *Mason.*
- You were to blame to part with  
A thing stuck on with oaths upon your finger,  
And *riveted* with faith unto your flesh. *Shake p.*
- Why should I write this down, that's *riveted*,  
Screw'd to my memory?  
What one party thought to *rivet* to a settledness by the  
strength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects. *King Charles.*
- 'Till fortune's fruitless spite had made it known,  
Her blows not shook but *riveted* his throne. *Dryden.*
- 'Thus hath God not only *riveted* the notion of himself into  
our natures, but likewise made the belief of his being neces-  
sary to the peace of our minds and happiness of society. *Th.*
- If the eye sees those things *riveted*, which are loose, where  
will you begin to rectify the mistake. *Locke.*
- Where we use words of a loose and wandering signifi-  
cation, hence follows mistake and error, which those maxims,  
brought as proofs to establish proposition, wherein the terms  
stand for undetermined ideas, do by their authority confirm  
and *rivet*. *Locke.*
- Rivet and nail me where I stand, ye pow'rs. *Congreve.*
- They provoke him to the rage  
Of fangs and claws, and, flopping from your horse,  
Rivet the panting savage to the ground. *Addison's Cato.*
- A similitude of nature and manner, in such a degree as  
we are capable of, must tie the holy knot, and *rivet* the  
friendship between us. *Atterbury.*
- RIVULET. *n. f.* [rivulus, Lat.] A small river; a brook; a  
streamlet.  
By fountain or by shady *rivulet*,  
He fought them. *Milton.*
- The veins, where innumerable little *rivulets* have their  
confluence into the common channel of the blood. *Bentley.*
- I saw the *rivulet* of Saliorata, formerly called Albulu, and  
smelt the stench that arises from its water, which Martial  
mentions. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- RUXDOLLAR. *n. f.* A German coin, worth about four shil-  
lings and six-pence sterling. *Ditt.*
- ROACH. *n. f.* [from *rutio*, Lat. red-haired.]  
A *roach* is a fish of no great reputation for his dainty taste;  
his spawn is accounted much better than any other part of  
him: he is accounted the water sheep, for his simplicity and  
foolishness; and it is noted, that *renches* his over strength, and  
grow in a fortnight after spawning. *Hutton's Dr.*
- If a gudgeon meet a *roach*,  
He dare not venture to approach;  
Yet still he leaps at flies. *Swift.*
- ROAD. *n. f.* [rads, Fr.]
- Large way; path.  
Would you not think him a madman, who, whilst he  
might easily ride on the beaten *road* way, should trouble him-  
self with breaking up of gaps?  
To God's eternal house direct the way,  
A broad and ample *road*. *Milton.*
  - To be indifferent whether we embrace falsehood or truth,  
is the great *road* to error. *Locke.*
- Could stupid atoms, with impetuous speed,  
By different *roads* and adverse ways proceed,  
That here they might encounter, here unite. *Blackmore.*
- There is but one *road* by which to climb up. *Shake p.*
- [Rads, Fr.] Ground where ships may anchor.  
I should be full  
Peering in maps for ports and *roads*;  
And every object that might make me fear  
My fortune to my ventures. *Shake p. Macbeth.*
- About the island are many *roads*, but only one harbour. *Swah's Journal.*

3. Inroad;

## ROA

3. Inroad; incurison.  
The Volscians stand  
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make *road*  
Upon's again. *Shake p. Coriolanus.*
- Caion was desirous of the spoil, for that he was, by the  
former *road* into that country, become famous and rich. *Knelley's History of the Turks.*
- The king of Scotland, seeing none came into Perkin,  
turned his enterprize into a *road*, and wasted Northumber-  
land with fire and sword. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
4. Journey. The word seems, in this sense at least, to be de-  
rived from *rade*, the preterite of *ride*: as we say, a *short ride*;  
an *easy ride*.  
With easy *roads* he came to Leicester,  
And lodg'd in the abbey. *Shake p. Henry VIII.*
- He from the East his flaming *road* begins. *Milton.*
- To ROAM. *v. n.* [romigare, Italian. See Room.] To wan-  
der without any certain purpose; to ramble; to rove; to play  
the vagrant.  
Five summers have I spent in farthest Greece,  
Roaming clean through the bounds of Asia. *Shake p.*
- Daphne roaming through a thorny wood. *Shake p.*
- The lonely fox *roams* far abroad,  
On secret rapin bent, and midnight fraud. *Prior.*
- What were unlighten'd man,  
A savage *roaming* through the woods, and wild  
In quest of prey. *Thompson's Summer.*
- To ROAM. *v. a.* To range; to wander over.  
Now fowls in their clay nests were couch'd;  
And now wild beasts came forth the woods to *roam*. *Milton.*
- ROAMER. *n. f.* [from *roam*.] A rover; a Rambler; a wan-  
derer.
- ROAN. *adj.* [rouen, Fr.]  
Roan horse is a horse of a bay, sorrel, or black colour,  
with grey or white spots interspersed very thick. *Farr. Dict.*
- To ROAR. *v. n.* [rojan, Saxon.]
- To cry as a lion or other wild beast.  
Roaring bulls he would him make to tame. *Spenser.*
  - To cry in distress.  
Warwick and Montague,  
That in their chains fetter'd the kindly lion,  
And made the forest tremble when they *roar'd*. *Shake p.*
  - To found as the wind or sea.  
Have I not in my time heard lions *roar*? *Shake p.*
  - To roar as the wind or sea.  
The young lions *roared* upon him and yelled. *Jer. ii. 15.*
  - To roar as the wind or sea.  
The death of Daphnis woods and hills deplore,  
They cast the found to Libya's desert shore;  
The Libyan lions hear, and hearing *roar*. *Dryden.*
- At his nurse's tears  
He whin'd and *roar'd* away your victory,  
That pages blubb'd at him. *Shake p. Coriolanus.*
- Sole on the barren sands the suff'ring chief  
Roar'd out for anguish, and indulg'd his grief. *Dryden.*
- To found as the wind or sea.  
South, East, and West, with mix'd confusion *roar*,  
And howl the foaming billows to the shore. *Dryden.*
  - To make a loud noise.  
Howl to the *roaring* of the northern deep. *Pope.*
  - To roar as the wind or sea.  
The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to *roar*. *Milton.*
  - To roar as the wind or sea.  
Consider what fatigues I've known,  
How oft I cross'd where carts and coaches *roar'd*. *Gay.*
- ROAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
- The cry of the lion or other beast.
  - An outcry of distress.
  - A clamour of merriment.  
Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs?  
your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table  
in a *roar*? *Shake p. Hamlet.*
  - The found of the wind or sea.
  - Any loud noise.  
Deep throated engines belch'd, whose *roar*  
Imbovel'd with outrageous noise the air. *Milton.*
  - On a flat of rising ground,  
I hear the far-off curfew found,  
Over some wide-water'd floor,  
Swinging flow with fullen *roar*. *Milton.*
  - When cannons did diffuse,  
Preventing posts, the terror, and the news;  
Our neighbour princes trembled at their *roar*. *Waller.*
  - The waters, list'ning to the trumpet's *roar*,  
Obey the summons, and forsake the shore. *Dryden.*
- ROAR. *adj.* [better *roar*; *roar*, Lat.] Dewy.  
On Lebanon his foot he set,  
And shook his wings with *roary* May dews wet. *Fairfax.*
- To ROAST. *v. a.* [roast, Fr. *rosten*, German; *zhorozh*,  
Saxon, roasted; from *rastrum*, Lat. a grate; to *roast*, being,  
in its original sense, to broil on a gridiron.]
- To dress meat, by turning it round before the fire.  
He *roasteth* not that which he took in hunting. *D. of Piet.*
  - To roast meat, by turning it round before the fire.  
Roasting and boiling are below the dignity of your office. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

## ROB

2. To impart dry heat to flesh.  
Here elements have lost their uses,  
Air ripens not, nor earth produces;  
Fire will not *roast*, nor water boil. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
3. To dress at the fire without water.  
In eggs boiled and *roasted*, there is scarce difference to be  
discerned. *Bacon's Natural History.*
4. To heat any thing violently.  
Roasted in wrath and fire,  
He thus o'erfiz'd with coagulate gore,  
Old Priam feeks. *Shakespeare.*
- ROAST. for *roasted*.  
He lost his *roast* beef stomach, not being able to touch a  
filoin. *Addison's Spectator, N° 517.*
- And if Dan Congreve judges right,  
Roast beef and ale make Britons fight. *Prior.*
- It warns the cook-maid, not to burn  
The *roast* meat, which it cannot turn. *Swift's Miscel.*
- To rule the ROAST. To govern; to manage; to preside. It  
was perhaps originally *roast*, which signified a tumult, to  
direct the populace.
- The new-made duke, that *rules the roast*. *Shakespeare.*
- Where champions *ruleth the roast*,  
There daily disorder is most. *Tupper's Husbandry.*
- Alma flap-dash, is all again  
In ev'ry sinew, nerve, and vein;  
Runs here and there, like Hamlet's ghost,  
While every where the *rules the roast*. *Prior.*
- ROB. *n. f.* [I believe Arabic.] Insipidated juices.  
The infusion, being evaporated to a thicker consistence,  
passeth into a jelly, *rob*, extract, which contain all the virtues  
of the infusion. *A. butinat on Aliments.*
- To ROB. *v. a.* [rober, old Fr. *robare*, Italian.]
- To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, or by secret  
theft; to plunder. 'To be *robbed*, according to the present  
use of the word, is to be injured by theft secret or violent;  
to *rob*, is to take away by unlawful violence; and to *steal*, is  
to take away privately.  
Is't not enough to break into my garden,  
And, like a thief, to come to *rob* my grounds,  
But thou wilt brave me with these sawcy terms? *Shakespeare.*
  - To rob; to deprive of something bad. Ironical.  
Our sins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's  
justice from reaping that glory in our calamities, which we  
*robbed* him of in our prosperity. *King Charles.*
  - To rob; to deprive of something good.  
I have not here designed to *rob* him of any part of that  
commendation, which he has so justly acquired from the  
whole author, whose fragments only fall to my portion. *Dry.*
- The water nymphs lament their empty urns,  
Bacotia, *rob'd* of silver Dirce, mourns. *Addison.*
- To rob; to deprive of something bad. Ironical.  
Our house is hell, and thou, a merry devil,  
Did'st *rob* it of some taste of tediousness. *Shakespeare.*
  - To take away unlawfully.  
Better be disdained of all, than fashion a carriage to *rob*  
love from any. *Shakespeare.*
  - To rob; to deprive of something good.  
Procure, that the nourishment may not be *robbed* and  
drawn away. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- Nor will I take from any man his due;  
But thus assuming all, he *robs* from you.  
Oh double sacrilege on things divine,  
To *rob* the relic, and deface the shrine! *Dryden.*
- ROBBERY. *n. f.* [from *rob*.] A thief; one that robs by force,  
or steals by secret means; a plunderer.  
These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,  
Will quicken and accuse thee; I'm your host;  
With *robbers* hands, my hospitable favour  
You should not ruffle thus. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
- Barabbas was a *robber*. *St. John.*
- Had'st thou not committed  
Notorious murder on those thirty men  
At Afcalon; then, like a *robber*, strip'd'st them  
Of their robes. *Milton's Agonistes.*
- The *robber* must run, ride, and use all the desperate ways  
of escape; and probably, after all, his sin betrays him to the  
goal, and from thence advances him to the gibbet. *South.*
- Bold Prometheus did aspire,  
And stole from heav'n the seeds of fire;  
A train of ills, a ghastly crew,  
The *robber's* blazing track pursue. *Dryden's Horace.*
- ROBBERY. *n. f.* [robberie, old Fr. from *rob*.] Theft perpe-  
trated by force or with privacy.  
Thieves for their *robbery* have authority,  
When judges steal themselves. *Shakespeare. Meaf. for Meaf.*
- A storm or robbery  
Shook down my mellow hangings. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
- I hate robbery for burnt-offering. *Isaiah lxi. 8.*
- Some more effectual way might be found, for suppressing  
common thefts and robberies. *Temple.*
- ROBE. *n. f.* [robbe, Fr. *roba*, Italian; *rauba*, low Lat.] A  
gown of state; a dress of dignity.  
Through tatter'd cloaths small vices do appear;  
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

22 A

My